

NATIONAL PARKS BULLETIN



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ASSOCIATION

TODAY an increasing number of public spirited men and women are asking: "What is ahead for the National Parks?" "Will their primeval character be emphasized by the Federal Government?" "Shall new roads be built through them?" "Shall mining encroach upon their domain?" "Shall their natural beauties be destroyed?" "Shall commerce invade their precincts?" These and many other questions are of vital concern to every American proud of a great natural heritage.

FOUNDED 1919—The National Parks Association was established in 1919 to give the entire Nation a voice in maintaining primeval standards. Non-political and non-partisan, the Association stands firmly as a check and balance between government, commerce and the people in respect to National Parks.

ACHIEVEMENTS—It is a matter of record that The National Parks Association has been highly effective in carrying out its objectives. Noteworthy among its long list of accomplishments is winning fifteen years of continuous fighting in Congress to keep commercial uses out of the parks. One of these was the five-year fight to prevent the damming of Yellowstone Lake for commercial purposes. Another was helping to bring about the establishment of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the most majestic and only primeval national park in the East. Constant efforts have been made to educate the people in appreciation of the primitive and to help perpetuate primeval areas for inspiration, refreshment and research.

A CONTINUOUS NEED—The problems concerning the National Parks are continuous. As the Nation's political and economic conditions change, new park problems constantly arise. The National Parks Association as a non-partisan organization is therefore necessary. Its work is permanent and must go forward.

THE PROGRAM AHEAD—During 1940 The National Parks Association will continue to emphasize its greatest project, namely the official and universal recognition of a National Primeval Park System to insure the preservation of the original national park standards. Other important projects are current, too, and members will find the Association's program indicated in this number of the BULLETIN.

THE National Parks Association has for 21 years utilized every available means in its power: 1, to perpetuate America's National Parks according to the highest standards; 2, to protect the National Parks against harmful interference; and 3, to promote the preservation, appropriate development and use of all areas in the National Park and Monument Systems for the lasting benefit, inspiration and education of the American people. We know our work is accomplishing the desired results, but its continuing success depends upon the cooperation of public spirited men, women and organizations. We believe that our readers will recognize the need for our unceasing efforts. If you are not already a member, we cordially invite you to identify yourself with our work by joining the Association.

NATIONAL PARKS BULLETIN

ISSUED QUARTERLY BY THE
NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

1624 H STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

EDWARD B. BALLARD
Executive Secretary

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COVER—In Grand Canyon National Park, established 1919, showing inner gorge of Colorado River near mouth of Bright Angel Creek, Boulder Bar in foreground. Photo by U. S. Dept. of the Interior.

The National Parks Bulletin published since 1919. Distributed in the interest of conservationists throughout America. Presenting timely discussions on topics of vital importance for the perpetuation of Amer-

ica's National Primeval Parks as areas of "unmodified natural condition." Address all letters, manuscripts and other communications to the Executive Secretary, 1624 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

PRESERVATION REQUIRES CLASSIFICATION

EDITORIAL

By WILLIAM P. WHARTON

President, National Parks Association

DESIGNATION of the great National Parks as the National Primeval Park System was first proposed by the National Parks Association in 1936. The impelling purpose of this proposal, which has not yet received official recognition by the Federal Government, was to insure the perpetuation of such major parks as Glacier, Great Smoky Mountains, Rainier, Rocky Mountain, Sequoia, Yellowstone and Yosemite, according to National Park Standards of preservation and appropriate use. This action was necessitated not only by the existence of sub-standard areas in the National Park System, but also by the establishment of new classes of reservations which have been placed in the care of the National Park Service. Besides National Parks and National Monuments, these classes now include National Historical Parks, National Military Parks, National Battlefield Parks, National Battlefield Sites, National Historic Sites, National Memorials, National Cemeteries, National Parkway, National Capital Parks, Recreational Demonstration Areas, and a National Recreational Area. Since most of these categories have been lumped together by the National Park Service as constituting the "Federal Park System," and not infrequently referred to even as the "National Park System," it has been the unanimous opinion of the Trustees of this Association that the great parks which are predominantly primeval in character should be given a distinctive appellation. This subject was discussed in our *National Parks News Service*, Number 41, issued June 8, 1936, and in several numbers of the *NATIONAL PARKS BULLETIN*.*

The original National Parks were set aside to be preserved essentially in their natural condition, so that succeeding generations of Americans would have a few superlative areas of primitive wilderness, where they could pause to refresh their spirits amid the grandeur and natural beauty of such inspiring scenes. Increasing numbers of tourist visitors to the parks, which reached the staggering total of 16,000,000 in 1939, have brought demands for so many accommodations that the great parks are in growing danger of being irreparably over-developed. Loose terminology and lack of public understanding of fundamental values have tended to obscure the primary function for

which the great parks were created. It is the constant aim of this Association to foster appreciation of those values and support the administration of National Parks for the continuing refreshment, education and inspiration of the American people.

Bills have been introduced in the 76th Congress to authorize the setting apart and preservation of "wilderness areas" in National Parks and National Monuments by Presidential proclamation. If National Park Standards are to be maintained, we question the necessity and desirability of this legislation however well-intentioned, because we believe that such separate protection would eventually open up the remaining portions of the parks and monuments to unlimited development of roads and recreational facilities. Of more urgent importance is the need of clear-cut distinctions and definitions for different classes of parks, monuments and other reservations to bring about a better understanding of their primary values and functions.

Closely allied with National Parks is the supplementary system of National Monuments. Authority for establishment of these areas by Presidential proclamation, upon lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government, is contained in section two of the Antiquities Act of 1906. Originally established as several groups of areas under the separate administration of the Interior, Agriculture and War Departments, to protect prehistoric, historic and scientific objects and areas in federal lands, they were finally brought under unified administration of the National Park Service in the Interior Department in 1933. Even now, the four types of such areas: archaeologic, biologic, geologic, and historic, are not given specific designations according to their characteristic functions. In practice, a few National Monuments have embraced natural areas which are large and unique enough to qualify as National Parks; and several of them, such as Carlsbad Caverns and Mount Olympus, were later established as parks. Some have preserved extensive archaeological remains of peoples who occupied North America before the coming of the white man — remains of great cultural interest and value. Others cover comparatively small areas, on which are preserved natural, historic or prehistoric objects of unusual national interest.

*February 1937, December 1938, and November 1939.

A recent proposal of far-reaching consequences has been made to have Congress repeal section two of the Antiquities Act, authorizing the establishment of National Monuments by Presidential proclamation, and to substitute a provision authorizing the establishment of "National Recreational Areas" by the same method. This would require specific action by Congress hereafter to establish any more National Monuments. Although the majority of suitable areas are already included in the National Monument System, there is still a deficiency in representative botanical areas, and provision should be made for the preservation of these and other suitable areas of scientific interest. The most startling aspect of this latest proposal is the fact that the so-called "National Recreational Areas" would be open to such non-protective recreational uses as hunting, and such direct economic land uses as grazing, mining and water conservation. Unless a separate set of standards and regulations is adopted for all areas in this new category, we believe that their administration by the National Park Service might have a detrimental effect upon the Service's traditional function of administering areas primarily for the preservation of natural features. Without adequate safeguards, through Congressional classification and definition of all categories, this departure into the field of "multiple land-use" administration for direct economic purposes might bring an eventual breakdown in National Park Standards.

Many of the newer categories of areas now under unified administration of the National Park Service are intended to preserve objects and areas associated with important events in American history. There can be no controversy over the value of maintaining these substantial connections with the recent past. Every good American wants to preserve or wisely restore the historical areas at Morristown, Yorktown, Lincoln's Birthplace, the battlefield at Gettysburg and similar historical landmarks.

As in the case of the National Primeval Parks, there exists the continual danger (though probably less far-reaching in its effects) of setting up too many historic reservations, and thereby taking in objects and areas of secondary importance which would weaken the national systems. The National Parks Service has wisely reported against many of the numerous proposals which have been thrown into the legislative hopper, and in most cases its recommendations have been heeded by Congress. The danger is ever present, however, that political expediency rather than sound judgment will prevail, that Congress will overrule the Service and create a lot of historic sites, memorials and small monuments which would have little nation-wide significance. Most of these could be more appropriately administered by the States. The National Parks Association is whole-heartedly behind the National Park Service in its efforts to build up a group of historical

areas which will portray the major themes of American history, and to prevent the intrusion of second-rate, local-interest promotions which do not belong in a national system. For all such systems of reservations under jurisdiction of the Federal Government, the real objective should be the coordinated acquisition and administration of a group of masterpieces of their kind.

A beginning has been made in the reclassification of historic areas under the National Park Service according to their characteristic functions. The designations of two National Parks have been changed by Congress during the past year to Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park and Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine. A bill is now before Congress to provide uniformity in designations of certain historic areas, sites and buildings. It would combine a number of National Military Parks with adjacent National Cemeteries, under the term National Historical Park, and redesignate certain other areas as sites and memorials. These are steps in the right direction.

Believing that this problem of functional classification and definition is one of pressing moment, the National Parks Association has undertaken the formation of a special committee to give it careful study and consideration. We recognize the wide scope of this problem, but we believe — unless action is taken soon — that National Primeval Parks, National Historical Parks, Recreational Demonstration Areas and all the rest will come to be known indiscriminately as "National Parks," and that the American public will lose sight of their distinguishing features and standards.

NATIONAL PRIMEVAL PARKS

Yellowstone in Wyoming	1872
Sequoia in California	1890
General Grant in California	1890
Yosemite in California	1890
Mount Rainier in Washington	1899
Crater Lake in Oregon	1902
Mesa Verde in Colorado	1906
Glacier in Montana	1910
Rocky Mountain in Colorado	1915
Hawaii in the Hawaiian Islands	1916
Lassen Volcanic in California	1916
Mount McKinley in Alaska	1917
Grand Canyon in Arizona	1919
Zion in Utah	1919
Bryce Canyon in Utah	1928
Grand Teton in Wyoming	1929
Great Smoky Mountains, North Carolina-Tennessee	1930
Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico	1930
Olympic in Washington	1938
Kings Canyon in California	1940
Isle Royale in Michigan	1940

ORIGIN AND OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

By HENRY BALDWIN WARD

Vice-President, National Parks Association

IT was in 1915 that Stephen T. Mather, then Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, saw the need of educating the American public on the high value of their National Parks. Even in Congress, few members from outside the park states knew more than the names of those areas and the public in general knew even less. Mr. Mather secured Robert Sterling Yard as educational director of the National Park bureau, and the campaign was started.

In 1916 Congress created the National Park Service, and Mr. Mather was made its director. He gathered around him a group of enthusiasts. Mr. Mather himself suggested the formation of an independent society outside the government to aid the new bureau in its work. Two years later a volunteer committee headed by Dr. Charles D. Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, organized the National Parks Association, which held its first meeting in May, 1919.

The primary objective of the new society, as stated in an early announcement, was expressed thus:

"To defend the National Parks and Monuments fearlessly against assaults of private interests and aggressive commercialism."

Throughout all the 21 years since its start, this has always been the first consideration of our organization.

As the means of discharging this primary function, it was further proposed to study and interpret the areas, to work for the extension of the system along right lines, and to enlist the support of individual workers and institutions in the project. Mr. Mather gave the movement whole-hearted support, as long as he lived, but wisely refused to assume any active part in its management.

From the first, the officers of the National Parks Association included men of distinction in education and national affairs. More than one hundred national organizations in various lines of social service have given it active support and have aided its work in educating the public and protecting the parks against private exploitation. In the first list of officers is the name of Robert Sterling Yard, who was released by Mr. Mather from the National Park Service to become Executive Secretary of the new society. He served in that position until 1934 and a year later became President of the Wilderness Society, although continuing even today to serve on the Executive Committee of the National Parks Association.

This record should not be closed without recognition of the splendid services rendered the cause by the long list of able men and women who have served during these 21 years as trustees, and to whose joint interest and activity the Association and the

country owe the good work which has been accomplished. It is not strange that among all who have given of their talents to the work of the National Parks Association, some of us should be thinking just now of the chief speaker at our last general conference, that clear thinker and lovable counselor, John Huston Finley, who passed away so recently.

The work of the National Parks Association has been primarily the education of the public on all problems affecting the National Park System. But time has naturally brought new factors into that original system. As the tide of population flowed westward into unoccupied parts of our nation, and land was taken up for one purpose or another, communities gradually grew up near these little known and unappreciated parks, and some people began to see



ROBERT STERLING YARD

commercial possibilities in such hitherto neglected areas. Out of this came efforts to divert their control and uses into private hands or for local purposes "to help the neighborhood."

Furthermore, and much later, with the recent necessary expansion of government activities and reorganization of responsibilities, many new types of land areas have been brought under control of the National Park Service of today. These newer areas do not meet the stipulations established for National Parks by those early workers who laid the foundations of the system. Yet the unique character and supreme importance of those major areas that were first secured have not changed.

In 1919, when discussing standards for National Parks, Mr. Mather wrote:

"Areas whose principal qualification is adaptability for recreation are not of National Park caliber."

The recent tendency to emphasize the value of outdoor sports, with which I am personally in hearty accord, has led to the development of amusement areas which are much needed. These are generally designated as parks, thus including under the same name lands adapted for widely different purposes. Mr. Mather's remark, just quoted, was evidently intended to guard against possible misuse of National Parks as he defined the term and administered the system.

To avoid confusion in the public mind and to develop the proper conception of the unique values of the great National Parks, we are now calling them the

National Primeval Parks. While this designation has not yet received an official stamp, its widespread use, no less than its appropriateness, justifies its adoption.

Our association has endeavored from the start to secure the fullest and most careful consideration of any proposal which might affect the National Primeval Parks, or impair their value for future generations. To that end we have studied proposals, collected evidence from all sources, published and distributed information to our members, to affiliated organizations and to the public generally. We have hoped that thus, in the full light of publicity, all aspects of the question might be understood, and the people find the true solution of each problem. The characteristic American impetuosity is especially dangerous in dealing with Nature. Human construction may be torn down and replaced or made over as desired, but hasty experiments with Nature may result in permanent destruction. In its desire to study present problems and discharge its responsibility for the future, the Association has invited its members and friends to meet on this, its 21st birthday, and to hear from some of the

scientific leaders of the country their views of certain problems in this field today.

One of the speakers this evening, Dr. Merriam, has called the National Park System our "Super-University of Nature." That system has also been designated as the great Museum of Nature. As such, it demands the careful protection and deep respect owed to its exhibits — the irreplaceable records of the past.

A NATIONAL PARK CREED

BY JOHN C. MERRIAM

"While the National Parks serve in an important sense as recreation areas, their primary uses extend far into that fundamental education which concerns real appreciation of nature. Here beauty in its truest sense receives expression and exerts its influence along with recreation and formal education. To me the parks are not merely places to rest and exercise and learn. They are regions where one looks through the veil to meet the realities of nature and of the unfathomable power behind it.

"I cannot say what worship really is — nor am I sure that others will do better — but often in the parks, I remember Bryant's lines, 'Why should we, in the world's riper years, neglect God's ancient sanctuaries, and adore only among the crowd, and under roofs that our frail hands have raised?' National Parks represent opportunities for worship through which one comes to understand more fully certain of the attributes of nature, and its Creator. They are not objects to be worshipped, but they are altars over which we may worship."



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MT. POPOCATEPETL AND MT. IZTACCÍHUATL, MEXICO

PROTECTION OF NATURE IN THE AMERICAS

BY WALLACE W. ATWOOD

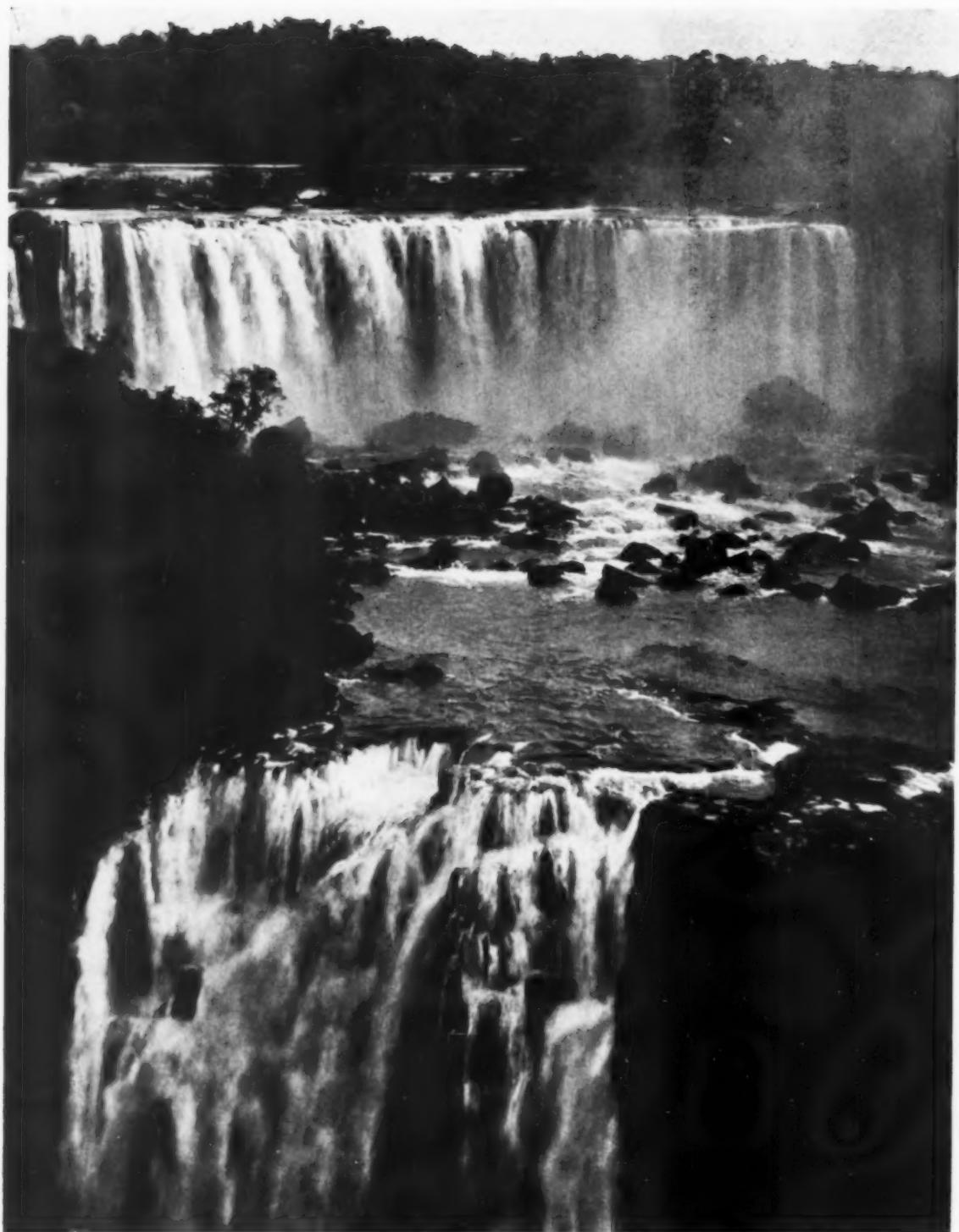
President, Clark University

Ed. Note: The community of interests between the United States and other countries of the Western Hemisphere is exemplified in the field of conservation by such projects as that described in the following article, which was delivered as an illustrated address at the anniversary dinner of the National Parks Association. The author is an Honorary President and Chairman of the Committee on Nature Protection, Pan American Institute of Geography and History, and also a Past President of the National Parks Association.

AT THE meeting of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, held in Washington, D. C., in October, 1935, a committee was appointed to study and report on the national parks

and other reservations in the American Republics. This is one of many projects being promoted by the Institute. I shall outline its results to date.

We in this country should remember that with us the national park idea was born about 70 years ago at a little campfire gathering in what is now Yellowstone National Park. We have been at work on the selection and reservation of places of scenic, scientific, and inspirational value, and more recently of historic significance, since 1869. Fully 200 national parks, monuments, forests and other federal reservations have been established; and, in addition to those areas, hundreds of state reservations have been made. Some of the state reserves are of local interest; but others, as for example the redwood groves of California, are of outstanding national and world significance.



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IGUAZU FALLS, ARGENTINA AND BRAZIL, TOTAL HEIGHT—234 FEET

Our nearest neighbor to the south has recently established a large number of reservations. There are thirty-one national parks and a number of national forests in Mexico today. Many archeological sites have been set aside as monuments. The Mexican people have established forest areas for the protection of towns, as well as for the prevention of floods and of the destruction of soils.

The Republic of Guatemala has a number of archeological sites that have been established within the last few years as national monuments. They pertain primarily to the ancient Mayan culture. There are special scenic features in that little republic which should be established as national parks. At Lake Atitlan, for example, there is a very remarkable caldera, with magnificent volcanic peaks about its margin and rising from within the circle of the rim. This is similar to our Crater Lake, Oregon, but many times larger.

In the other Central American Republics little or no progress has as yet been made in setting aside areas as national parks. Panama has reserved a considerable jungle area, but it is set aside for commercial development.

In the West Indian Islands there is one remarkable example of a notable series of national reservations. This is in the Dominican Republic. In the half of a little island which that republic owns, national parks, national forests, wild life sanctuaries, and historic monuments have been set aside as reservations. Evidently the spirit of conservation has taken a strong hold on the people of that nation. In the other half of the island, held by the Republic of Haiti, a large national forest was established in 1936. There are important historic sites in the Haitian part of the island that might well be set aside as monuments.

Many beautiful spots in Cuba will some day undoubtedly be set aside as national reservations so that the people living on that island may preserve the primitive beauty of those areas for succeeding generations. Some wild life sanctuaries have been established in Cuba, but the studies of this committee do not pretend to cover the field of conservation of wild life, for that has been the special purpose of another international organization.

Turning now to the continent of South America, we find that Venezuela has recently set aside a large tract of land in the northern part of the State of Aragua as a national park, and provided for its administration. This area contains between 200,000 and 250,000 hectares. It includes a portion of the cordillera near the coast and should prove to be a great national asset, both for its scientific and for its inspirational values. It is also a choice recreational area.

Colombia has, within a year, established as a national reservation a section in the San Augustin re-

gion in the Andes, where a remarkable collection of stone idols has been discovered.

Brazil has had large forest reserves for some time. One of these includes the highest mountain of Brazil, Itatiaya. Very recently Brazil has established three other national reservations. One of these is the Organ Mountain area, on the north rim of the great basin where Rio de Janeiro is located, and including parts of the municipalities of Petropolis, Magé, and Teresopolis. The Iguazu Falls area, located partly in Brazil, has been established as a reservation, and the colonial city of Ouro Preto has been declared a national city. This is a place of special historic significance. The movement for conservation is well under way in Brazil. There are enthusiastic supporters and more reservations will undoubtedly be made.

Argentina has made very notable headway in the establishment of parks and reservations. At the north margin of the country a large area, including the Iguazu Falls and extensive forests, is now a national park. It is accessible by automobile roads and by boat. Choice Andean areas have been set aside where Alpine lakes, forests, magnificent peaks, and a variety of geological phenomena are clearly shown. The Nahuel Huapi National Park in the south combines lake and mountain country of great diversity. Sierra de Cordoba, with 150,000 hectares, has been established as a national reservation. In Tierra del Fuego there is a wilderness region which has been set aside by the nation and will be preserved in its primitive state.

Chile has established Easter Island and the Juan Fernandez Islands as national parks. Both of these are of historic and scientific interest. Easter Island is 2,000 miles west of Chile and over 1,000 miles from its nearest island neighbor. The Juan Fernandez Islands are of special interest to students of vulcanism. Chile might well select areas on the west slope of the Andes Mountains as national parks, and a portion of the Atacama Desert. This desert is unique in being the driest place in the world, and its fascinating relief features could easily be maintained in their primitive state.

In Bolivia no action has yet been taken looking to the establishment of national reservations. There are innumerable mountain areas of great beauty, and the pre-Inca ruins at Tiahuanacu certainly should be established as a reservation.

Paraguay has no national parks as yet, but Uruguay has reserved a portion of the beach near Montevideo, which is called a national park. It contains about 950 acres.

The government of Ecuador has established the Galapagos Islands as a reservation and made it unlawful to kill or disturb the wild animals on any of those islands. A decree of 1936 established them as

national parks for an indefinite period. A board of directors has been set up to supervise the protection of the plant and animal life and to establish research stations.

In Peru a large area known as "Mariscal La Mar" has been established as a park and provision for its administration has been made. Certain archeological sites in the high mountain region have been set aside as government reservations. A group of people in that country are enthusiastic over this movement for the conservation of places of natural beauty and of historic significance. At least a score of areas are of high standard and would be a great credit to the nation as national parks. In the high mountain regions the wild vicuna might well be protected in some kind of reservation. The historic significance of certain Peruvian areas is hard to equal anywhere in the western world.

This brief review of the findings of our committee has not included mention of all the reservations that have been made. It is true, however, that in many of the countries no steps have been taken looking to the establishment of national parks, national forests, or historic monuments. In many places there are individuals, and in some there are organized groups, anxious to move forward. It would be fortunate if the Pan American Institute of Geography and History could encourage the people in these different nations and thus promote, more rapidly than might otherwise be the case, this movement of conservation. We know from our own experience that the establishment of reservations before the lands pass into private ownership is much simpler and, in some ways, more appropriate than to postpone such action until individuals have come to own the places of national significance and of special interest.

The most effective way to promote this cooperation would probably be through a small commission of two or three who would visit the different countries, examine the areas under consideration with a local group of citizens, and then help in the preparation of the necessary legislation to provide for the reservations and for their administration. An expedition of this sort might take three to five months and would involve an investment, not only of the time of those who might volunteer to go, but an expense of a few thousand dollars. However, in the spirit which is back of our desire for cultural cooperation with the people in the Latin American Republics this project might find support. The inspiration which comes to our citizens who view with intelligent sympathy the natural wonders in our landscape at the Grand Canyon, Yosemite, Glacier, or Mount Rainier, and to those who walk beneath the cathedral arches of the redwoods, is something that is indefinable. This means an enrichment

each year in the lives of millions of people. May we lead our neighbors in the Ibero-American countries to appreciate more clearly the significance of these national reservations and the protection of nature in its primitive state. May we impress them with the importance of developing an educational staff which will help to interpret the meaning and artistic qualities of those choice areas in the landscape. This movement may also encourage more frequent visits among the people of the American nations, and the establishment of more inter-American friendships.

The International Committee for Bird Preservation, with a Pan American Section, was organized in 1922, and maintains its headquarters with the National Association of Audubon Societies at 1006 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. Pursuant to a resolution of the Eighth International Conference of American States, which met in Lima, Peru, in December, 1938, the Pan American Union has recently established a Committee of Experts to study the problems of nature protection and wild life preservation in the American Republics, and to formulate a draft convention for the preservation of the flora and fauna in the Western Hemisphere. This Committee of Experts held its first formal meeting from May 13 to 16, 1940, in Washington, D. C., and submitted a draft convention for approval.—Ed.

NATIONAL PARKS AND NEW WORLD IDEALISM*

BY ARNO B. CAMMERER

The national park idea is a consistent part of New World Idealism. Its development need not be limited except by our vision and our generosity. If we are far-seeing enough, park benefits can become an international heritage of the Americas. The native beauty of the land and the homespun cultural fabrics of each different country can become common heritage. The nature reservations and historic shrines of all the American countries can be united, not only by international parkways and peace parks, but likewise by the international language of the park idea, until there is a Pan-American Park System covering the continents from southern Chile and Argentina to Alaska and Canada.

Nature has given us the snowclad *cordilleras* reaching from Mount McKinley to Nahuel Huapi, the white line of breakers that rims the Americas, clean rivers, forests and plains teeming with wildlife, the fertile soil, and other resources in great abundance. Over it all, and made of it, is the scenic mantle, the element of natural beauty, which was not recognized as being a resource by the pioneers but which has come to be recognized as one of the indispensable resources of our civilization . . . We should be wise to protect and restore it.

*Excerpt from an address delivered on May 13, 1940, before the Eighth American Scientific Congress, Washington, D. C.



Courtesy of California State Division of Parks

ANZA DESERT STATE PARK

PRESERVING THE NATIVE LANDSCAPE IN CALIFORNIA

BY NEWTON B. DRURY
Secretary, Save-the-Redwoods League

Ed. Note: The following article describes the challenge with which one state is faced in the field of park acquisition and administration, and what is being done to meet it. All states as well as the nation are faced with the same challenge in varying degree. This article was delivered as an address at the anniversary dinner of The National Parks Association. Until his recent selection for the post of Director of the National Park Service, the author was also Acquisition Officer for the California State Park Commission.

THE National Parks Association may well be interested in what California, as a state, is attempting in the preservation of the native landscape. First, because in addition to our National Parks and Monuments, such as Yosemite, Sequoia, Lassen, Kings Canyon and Death Valley, and besides the fact that one-fifth of our land lies in National Forests, there still have remained areas of great natural beauty and distinction, like our Coast redwood forests, which are recognized to be of national importance. Secondly, because California, in assuming the responsibility for their protection (as to some of these properties at least), has been guided in its policy by principles and ideals in harmony with those contended for, with respect to National Parks, by this Association.

Whether some men are guilty of wishful thinking

in ascribing superior virtue and wisdom to California in this respect, it is perhaps too early to judge. Certainly we have had great opportunities, and we have tried to rise to them. Landscape beauty in California (like our climate of which some mention in the past may have been heard) has until recently been taken for granted. It was less than a generation ago, after the Save-the-Redwoods League was founded in 1918, and later when a comprehensive State Park System was begun in 1928, that there was brought to a focus the aspiration of our people to save from destruction or exploitation, before it was too late, at least the outstanding examples of ocean shore and mountain top, of forest and of stream, along with other areas of scenic, scientific or historic interest. We were richly endowed with many such examples which had not been protected in Federal reservations.

The result was the establishment, largely during the past twelve years, of a system of seventy state parks, valued at over \$15,000,000.

The first phase of this program, necessarily, was that of acquisition. Based on a thorough survey guided by Frederick Law Olmsted, and upon planning for the future under the California State Park Commission, this phase, though far from complete, is well advanced.

Almost at once, however, we moved into a second phase—the phase of management or administration.



Photo by Gabriel Moulin. Courtesy of Save-the-Redwoods League
POINT LOBOS RESERVE NEAR CARMEL, MONTEREY COUNTY

Difficult as was the task of raising funds through state appropriation and private gifts, or that of survey and acquisition, we realize now that in assuming the responsibility for these seventy so-called "parks," California faced a challenge to her ability to use and administer them in such way as to perpetuate their highest public values, now and in the future.

Part of this challenge lies in the confusion of terminology. Stevenson's dictum that words should fit thought, "not loosely, like a mantle, but cleanly adhering, like an athlete's skin," is surely apropos in considering how, in company with all fellow Americans, we have applied the expression "park." Utter the word "park," and imagination runs the gamut from a beer-garden to the sublimest natural spectacle. No wonder we park administrators are sometimes a little fuzzy in our thinking.

We are no different in California. But we are attempting to collect our thoughts. We are trying to make clean-cut distinctions among those lands known as "parks" and administered by the California State Park Commission. There are, for instance, fifteen historic monuments, and definite policy has been adopted that restricts their use to interpretation of significant events or eras in California's colorful past. There is another class which may be called recreational parks—the areas like the bathing beaches of the south and the state camp grounds—which are frankly devoted to outdoor recreation. There are plenty of problems concerning these two classes and plenty of opportunities for disagreement as to policy. With the historic sites, for instance, there is always the question of how far to go in so-called "restoration." At La Purisima Mission, only a pile of ruins when acquired by the state, there has been erected with Federal funds a million-dollar masterpiece of architecture. With the recreational parks there is waging a healthy controversy as to how far they should be developed in competition with the already over-expanded private cabin resort industry, and how much the natural environment should be modified in the interest of urban sports and amusements. But in the main there has been a clear recognition of the proper use and function of the historic monuments and recreational parks. Names have been put upon them. They are known for what they are, and their development proceeds accordingly.

Finally, there is a third category, which for want of a better word we have termed reserves. Here some of us are trying to build a tradition that recognizes a function similar in quality, if not always in extent, to that which your Association has in mind when it calls for the recognition of National Primeval Parks. Here, in theory at least and increasingly in practice, we are recognizing that these areas, because of unique

and precious qualities that they possess, are held in trusteeship for the perpetuation of their special values. We recognize this in the great groves of Coast Redwoods of the north: at Bull Creek Flat, on Prairie Creek, on Del Norte Coast, and in the primeval forest recently acquired at Mill Creek, north of Crescent City. We recognize it at Point Lobos on the Carmel Coast, last natural stand of the wind-swept Monterey cypress, an area of rich variety in plant and animal life in a relatively undisturbed environment. We recognize it in other units of the California State Park System, notably (to give two other quite diverse examples) in the Anza Desert of San Diego County with its sweeping vistas, its palm canyons, its weird desert plants and colorful formations; and on the wilderness summit of Mt. San Jacinto, Riverside County, a noble mountain rising 11,000 feet above the desert, Sierran in the quality of its forests, its mountain meadows, and its variety of flora and fauna. Penetrated only by trails, the San Jacinto area encloses one of the few important mountain tops in Southern California that is unscarred by automobile roads.

Here, in these typical reserves, with their variety of scenery and interest: redwood forest, rocky sea-coast, arid desert, pine-clad mountain; here in the Coast redwoods, Point Lobos, Anza Desert, Mt. San Jacinto, and in a few other areas of the California State Park System, increasing numbers are making a last stand for the ideal that the highest public use to which such lands can be put is to hold them in their natural perfection, to administer them in such manner that they may be available to our people of today and tomorrow for their rare boon of inspiration, of "re-creation" in the highest sense of the word through contact with unmodified Nature.

It would not be proper to deceive you into thinking that there is complete unanimity in California regarding these reserves. In this era of easily-obtained Federal funds there have been plenty of proposals for their "improvement." I will say, however, that some of our staunchest supporters of the ideal of keeping these areas inviolate have been among the National Park Service officials in charge of C. C. C. work. Fortunately there have been well-trained government technicians who have pointed out special values in plant and animal life that should be preserved, and landscape architects possessed of enough restraint to let nature alone. Even more fortunately, there have been aggressive groups and individuals who have concerned themselves with special parks. The San Jacinto Association of Riverside County not only contributed half the cost of Mt. San Jacinto State Park, but formulated the set of principles that aimed to keep this area forever trail country, penetrable only on

foot or by horse. The purchase of Point Lobos was resisted by Carmel and other Monterey county communities, because they feared a state park would become a "Coney Island," destroying the spell and beauty of this site. They were not placated until the park authorities, with the aid of funds from the Carnegie Institution, engaged experts to report on all the values at Point Lobos—its 300 species of plants, 185 species of vertebrate animals, its marine life, its special qualities of beauty—thus paving the way for the "Point Lobos Master Plan," which defines its functions and limits its use as a reserve. This plan has set the pattern for similar study of values in other parks. In San Diego County, well-informed groups of scientists and others are working to make sure that the Anza Desert is preserved for its "precious wilderness" and not to make another Palm Springs resort. In the redwood region, the Save-the-Redwoods League is thus far holding up its end, assisting in the formulation of policy affecting highway construction, commercialization, and the invasion by camping and other recreational uses of the more sacred groves. Ample warning had been given by the state's experience with one of the earlier redwood parks, at the Big Basin, Santa Cruz County. Here, in the finest portion of the forest, activities and developments that with foresight and planning might at least have been confined to less important areas, have reduced what was once a great natural spectacle to something relatively nondescript—the massive trees still there, but the ground about them utterly denuded, as bare of vegetation as the floor beneath a circus tent. A long-range plan for the regeneration of Big Basin is in the making, but we have found that it is easier to protect natural conditions than to restore them.

These few examples have been given to bring out the point that, as to certain outstanding landscapes, there has been a conscious attempt to appraise their highest values, and to plan their use so as to protect those values. You know only too well that this is not an easy task. Our sympathies must go out to park administrators, national or state; for, amidst all the pulling and hauling of conflicting interests, even if they envision the ideal they often cannot fully attain it. And even if we save a forest from devastation, or a fine natural region from becoming "a rural slum," there are within our program much subtler forces than the subdivider or the lumberman. Sometimes we have to be saved from ourselves.

In the performance of this governmental function of caring for public lands, there are trends of thought and attitudes of mind that need constantly to be resisted, and the first step in their resistance is to recognize and name them. There is *bureaucracy*, making of the administrative turmoil an end in itself instead

of a means—ever striving to magnify its importance by greater activity, good or bad—obsessed with megalomania. There is *showmanship*, revelling in attention and plaudits, discriminating and otherwise; intent on building up an increasing "public" by being all things to all men; not content with a simple clean-cut task well done. There is a sort of *technical virtuosity*. Armed with ample funds, great groups of well-trained earnest men: road builders, fire-preventionists, landscapers, dam constructors, soil erosionists—all secure in mastery of their techniques and eager to display them—mobilize upon the unsuspecting landscape. Used in moderation and where fitting, with their efforts coordinated, they are invaluable; but, when each presses for his specialty, they remind us of the country doctor who first threw his patients into convulsions—for he was "hell on fits."

There is finally a state of mind, partly induced by some embattled recreationalists, which for want of a better term we might call a *democracy complex*. The argument runs something like this: "These are public lands; the people own them; therefore they should be used in all ways that give people enjoyment." This has been the Nemesis of some of our finest parks, national and state. Unfortunately, the fame of an area carries the seeds of its destruction. Like Kipling's bandarlogs disporting themselves among the ruined temples of the jungle, all of us might prefer our innocent outdoor sports in an outstanding environment. Thus the plight of many a great landscape is not unlike that of the heroine in the old-time melodrama, crying out at the point of greatest emotional tension: "Curse my fatal beauty!"

This conception of democracy leaves me personally very cold. I have heard inappropriate and destructive activities in the midst of Nature's greatest creations condoned on the ground that "a great many people thereby have a great deal of fun." The same claim might be made for camping in a cathedral. It is not necessary to labor the point, but obviously there is here a line of thought that represents one of two things: either confusion as to true functions, or satisfaction with something less than the best that can be done for the people with their properties. This, I submit, is not true democracy. Of course the people own the parks; of course they have a right to use them. *But these lands are a heritage, and no one generation has a right to use them up.*

Not long ago, when in the Library of Congress, with something of a thrill I came upon a great possession of the Nation: the copy of the Gutenberg Bible, which Congress saw fit to purchase for \$350,000, so great was its significance as a milestone in the progress of transmitting human thought. There it was, the property of the people, belonging to all; and

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May I conclude, then, what you may consider a series of theoretical observations with which no one here particularly disagrees, by saying that these are some of the considerations that have shaped our thinking on the subject of our obligations to the native landscape in California? On the defensive side, we are trying to be alert to wrong trends, and to perversions of the governmental mechanism whereby conservation of values—spiritual as well as material—may be thwarted.

Yet we realize that we cannot be merely on the defensive. We must not impair our effectiveness by degenerating into common scolds. There is a constructive task also to be performed. It involves analysis and clear thinking. It involves statement of principles with all the arts of salesmanship and all the forces

of propaganda. It calls for mobilizing and uniting all the best thought in support of ideals. And as far as we are concerned in California, I do not think it amiss to say that much of our idealism has come from one of your members, Dr. John C. Merriam. He was a founder of the Save-the-Redwoods League and has long been its president. He impressed upon us the need of a state park system in California. And in a broader field, he has pointed the way to deeper understanding of the meaning of great works of Nature, contending that this understanding must underlie all policy governing their use and protection, no matter in whose custody. Whether at Yavapai Point on the brink of Grand Canyon, or at Sinnott Memorial above the blue waters of Crater Lake, or under the granite cliffs of Yosemite, or on the shore where sea and land wage eternal battle at Point Lobos, or among the lengthening shadows of the towering sequoias—through his guidance and that of others, ways have been provided to learn at least some measure of the meaning these things hold. To each of us this meaning differs. But to all of us there comes, in contemplating these phenomena, a sense of *time*, a concept of the present as a link between past and future. To all of us there grows out of this concept a recognition of trusteeship, of obligation to protect the masterpieces of Nature as created.

A FOREST HERITAGE IN THE NEW MILL CREEK REDWOODS STATE PARK, DEL NORTE COUNTY

Photo by Gabriel Moulin. Courtesy of Save-the-Redwoods League



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A FOREST HERITAGE IN THE NEW MILL CREEK REDWOODS STATE PARK, DEL NORTE COUNTY

Photo by Gabriel Moulin. Courtesy of Save-the-Redwoods League



NEWTON B. DRURY IS NEW DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SELECTION of Newton B. Drury of California was announced by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes on June 19, 1940, following his acceptance of Arno B. Cammerer's resignation from this position.

For 20 years Secretary of the Save-the-Redwoods League, Newton B. Drury has taken a leading part in the conservation and park movements of California. The influence of the League has not only resulted in the preservation, through purchase with State and private funds, of the finest remaining examples of the ancient redwood forests of California, but it was largely responsible for bringing about the development of the California State Park System. Since the State began ten years ago to acquire, protect and utilize natural areas for the benefit of the people, Newton B. Drury has been an executive of the California State Park Commission. During this period he has had charge of the acquisition of park properties representing a valuation of over twelve million dollars; and, particularly in the securing of redwood areas, he has had much to do with the raising of private contributions to match State funds.

In 1933, Secretary Ickes sought to obtain Mr. Drury's services for the National Park System, but he felt then that he could be of more public service to the park movement in California, where he had been closely associated with the park development program.

When Secretary Ickes finally persuaded Mr. Drury to become head of the National Park Service, following Mr. Cammerer's request that he be relieved from heavy executive responsibility, the Secretary said:

"The Park Service is fortunate in having secured the acceptance of Newton B. Drury for the post of Director. Mr. Drury is outstanding in the field of conservation occupied by the National Park Service and is a nationally recognized authority on park

affairs. He has been intimate with the work of the National Park Service and, in his post as executive head of the Save-the-Redwoods League of California, has already been of great assistance to the Park Service and is known to many of the National Park Service executives."

Newton Bishop Drury was born in San Francisco, in 1889, the son of Wells Drury and Ella Newton Drury, who were both pioneers. His father was an early-day editor, and Newton B. Drury has had extensive newspaper experience and background as a publicist. He graduated from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1912, and later became an Assistant Professor on its faculty. For a time he was Secretary to the President of the University. He is a veteran of the World War, having served as a 1st Lieutenant in the Air Service (Balloon Section), United States Army. His family consists of his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Schilling Drury, and three children—Betty Drury, Newton Drury, Jr., and Hugh Wells Drury.

Mr. Drury's affiliations are as follows: a member of the Yosemite National Park Advisory Board; a Research Associate in Study of Primitive Landscape, Carnegie Institution of Washington; a Vice President of the American Forestry Association; a Director of the National Conference on State Parks; and an honorary life member of the Sierra Club.

Mr. Drury's broad understanding of park problems makes him eminently qualified to head the Federal bureau in Washington, D. C., which administers the widespread systems of Federal areas for the preservation of natural and historic values. He will take over the helm at a time when the greatly expanded functions of the National Park Service make it imperative to give renewed emphasis to national park ideals, so that neither the Service nor the American people will lose sight of the primary importance of the National Primeval Park System.



NEWTON BISHOP DRURY



Photo by Harold H. Leich

SIERRA SUMMITS IN THE NEW KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARK, LOOKING NORTHWEST ACROSS RAE LAKE FROM MT. GOULD ON EASTERN PARK BOUNDARY, MT. RIXFORD IN LEFT FOREGROUND, MT. CLARENCE KING BEYOND.

KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARK ESTABLISHED

AFTER more than fifty years of controversy, a national park has been created by Congress in the Kings River region of California, but the magnificent climax portions of the Middle and South Forks—in a compromise with power and irrigation interests—were omitted from the park.

The Gearhart Bill, H. R. 3794, to establish the Kings Canyon National Park and to transfer thereto the lands included in the former General Grant National Park, passed the House in amended form on July 18, 1939. Following passage by the Senate on February 19 of this year, the bill was approved by the President on March 4, 1940, and the new park became a reality.

As shown by the map on the following page, Kings Canyon National Park comprises the highest Pacific slope areas which were part of the Sequoia and Sierra National Forests. It contains 454,600 acres of the rugged Kings River country lying due north of Se-

quoia National Park. Besides the upper watersheds of the Middle and South Forks of the Kings River, it includes Evolution Valley and the famous Evolution Basin at the headwaters of the South Fork of the San Joaquin. Within its boundaries lie 78 miles of the John Muir Trail, which extends from Sequoia to Yosemite.

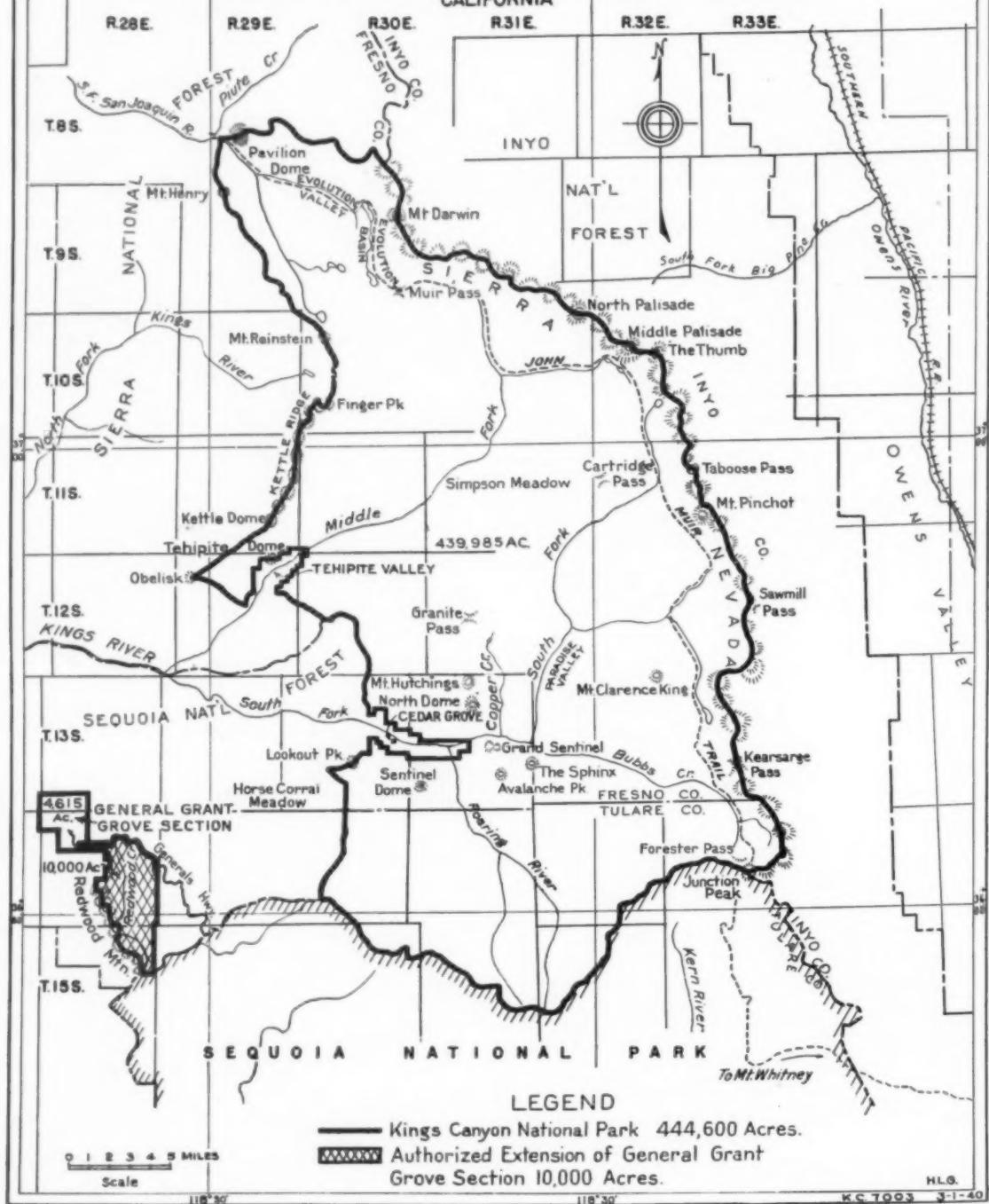
The former General Grant National Park, established in 1890 to preserve two splendid groups of giant Sequoias, or Big Trees, belongs geographically and scientifically to Sequoia National Park; but, no doubt to help pass the Gearhart Bill, it has been redesignated as the General Grant Grove Section of the new park. In accordance with the act of establishment, this section has been extended by Presidential proclamation to include 10,000 acres of Redwood Mountain and Redwood Canyon. The National Park Service had purchased a 4,000-acre tract of majestic redwoods on Redwood Mountain for this purpose. Surmounting a

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARK

CALIFORNIA



ridge, the Big Trees may be seen silhouetted against the sky. Fine groves of young sequoias mingle with some of the oldest and largest *Sequoia gigantea* in existence. The General Grant Grove Section will undoubtedly be transferred at some future date to Sequoia National Park.

The continuance of valid existing rights of private citizens in the area encompassed by the new park will entitle twelve livestock men who still graze animals in the area to renew their grazing permits on 985 cattle and horses and 300 sheep during their lifetimes, "subject to such terms and conditions to insure protection of the lands and for other purposes as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior." Stock driveways will also be permitted across the extended General Grant Grove Section, "to and from national forest lands on either side of the said park extension." Another clause in the bill provides that motor vehicle licenses issued for Sequoia National Park shall be applicable to Kings Canyon National Park. By the payment of one "entrance fee," in effect, this will enable the motorist to drive over the Generals Highway between Sequoia and the former General Grant National Park, and also from the latter area over the new State highway which leads to the floor of Kings Canyon on the South Fork of the river. The only major developed areas contemplated in Kings Canyon National Park will be located at the terminus of this road.

Most important of all, the act provides not merely that the new park shall be administered by the National Park Service for "public recreational purposes," but it authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, to limit the character and number of privileges that he may grant (with no privileges to be granted for a period in excess of five years), "in order to insure the permanent preservation of the wilderness character of the Kings Canyon National Park."

In 1939, Secretary Ikes went on record as follows:

"The purpose of the Department of the Interior, if the [Kings Canyon] National Park is authorized by Congress, is to treat it as a primitive wilderness, limiting roads to the absolute minimum, maintaining foot and horse trails, excluding elaborate hotels, admitting all responsible packers, promoting good fishing, endeavoring to restore such nearly vanished wildlife as the Sierra bighorn, the southern wolverine and the Pacific fisher."

May future policy-making officials of the Department treat the area likewise! It is at least encouraging to note the statement which was inserted by Representative Albert E. Carter of California, in the Interior Department Appropriation Bill, with reference to an allotment of road and trail funds for the new park. That statement specifies that no part of the road funds

shall be used except in a restricted portion of the South Fork, Kings River Canyon, where it is planned to construct parking space and turn-around facilities near Zumwalt Meadow. This restriction is effective only during the coming fiscal year.

From the first advocacy of national park status for the upper part of the Kings River country, by John Muir and other ardent conservationists, preservation of its wilderness character has been the paramount consideration. Dougherty Meadows, within the new park, is said to be the farthest spot from a highway in California today. Visitors to Kings Canyon National Park who wish to reach its rugged high country, and enjoy its flowery meadows, forests of yellow pine, incense cedar and black oak, will have to travel by trail on foot or horseback. They will find waterfalls, cascading streams and nearly 600 crystal clear lakes, set like jewels among the lofty summits of the high Sierra. There are 40 peaks over 11,000 feet and 10 over 14,000 feet high in the new park. Along the watershed divide lie the highest peaks, forming the eastern park boundary; while farther to the east is a precipitous drop of 8,000 feet to the arid Owens Valley and the endless desert ranges beyond.

It is extremely regrettable that the new park does not include the two most spectacular features of the region: Kings Canyon and Tehipite Valley on the west. An unfortunate tendency to gloss over this fact has been noted in certain releases about the park. No amount of wishful thinking will remedy the situation. A concession was made to power and irrigation interests by allowing these magnificent canyons to be left available, as the Cedar Grove and Tehipite reclamation withdrawals, for future commercial utilization. Now that recent reports of the Army Engineers and Reclamation Service have recommended the construction of Pine Flat Dam for purposes of irrigation, flood control and power, and also a future power development on the North Fork of the Kings River as being far more feasible than the Cedar Grove and Tehipite reservoir sites, there seems to be no good reason for not releasing these two sites on the Middle and South Forks for their logical incorporation in Kings Canyon National Park. Since there are only 400 acres of private land in the Cedar Grove area and none in Tehipite Valley, this should not be difficult to bring about in the near future. Its desirability is recognized by all conservation organizations.

The climax portions of Kings Canyon and Tehipite Valley belong in Kings Canyon National Park. They should be unspoiled features and integral parts of it. Essentially the same in structure as Yosemite Valley, these gorges of the Kings River contain a magnificent assemblage of rock formations which were sculptured

(Continued on page 23)



LOOKING ACROSS THE HOH RIVER VALLEY TO NORTH WALL OF MT. OLYMPUS

EXTENSIONS OF OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

CONGRESS created the Olympic National Park in 1938 and authorized the President to add several hundred thousand acres at a later date. On January 2 of this year President Roosevelt issued a proclamation transferring 187,411 more acres of the Olympic National Forest to the 648,000 acres previously embraced in Olympic National Park. In accordance with the recommendations of Secretary of the Interior Ikes, the President's action places the park within 62,881 acres of the maximum 898,292 acres which were authorized by Congress to comprise the ultimate park area.

These latest additions preserve from destruction, by inclusion in the park, some of the finest stands of timber remaining on the Olympic Peninsula: Douglas fir, western hemlock, Sitka spruce, western red cedar and giant maples festooned with moss. As indicated by the accompanying map, the extensions comprise ten tracts of land adjoining the former boundaries. The largest of these lies southeast of Lake Crescent and includes the Olympic Hot Springs, more of the Elwha River Valley, and Hurricane Ridge. Besides the public campgrounds already developed at Olympic Hot Springs and at two places along the Elwha River, a mountain road to Obstruction Point affords

spectacular views from Hurricane Ridge. In the northeast corner of the park, another new tract incorporates the winter sports area at Deer Park. An area along the east side brings into the park not only a number of peaks which form the Olympic skyline from Seattle, but also Dosewallips Falls and additional sections of the Dosewallips and Duckubush Rivers. The area above Lake Cushman in the southeast corner includes the Staircase Rapids on the Skokomish River. The southwestern corner of the park has been extended to the northern shore of Lake Quinault, so as to protect the forest which can be seen from the road along the southern shore of the lake. Striking stands of large hemlock are included along the Queets River, and the additions on the Hoh River lie above the last ranch on the Hoh River Road. The new tract on the Bogachiel has some of the finest stands of young Sitka spruce and further portions of the noted "rain forests" of the Pacific Northwest where the understory has been less disturbed than in any of the other western watersheds of the Olympic Peninsula. North and west of Lake Crescent lies the last of these additions to the park. It forms a buffer area, extending to the top of the ridge and west to the Sol Duc Hot Springs

Road, and protecting the forested slopes which are visible from U. S. Route 101, the Olympic Highway.

Further extensions of Olympic National Park are contemplated by the National Park Service to complete the acquisition program in the near future. The proposed additions of the "Queets Corridor" and "Ocean Beach Strip" on the western side of the Peninsula have been opposed by certain local interests which are concerned about the State, school and private timberlands involved.

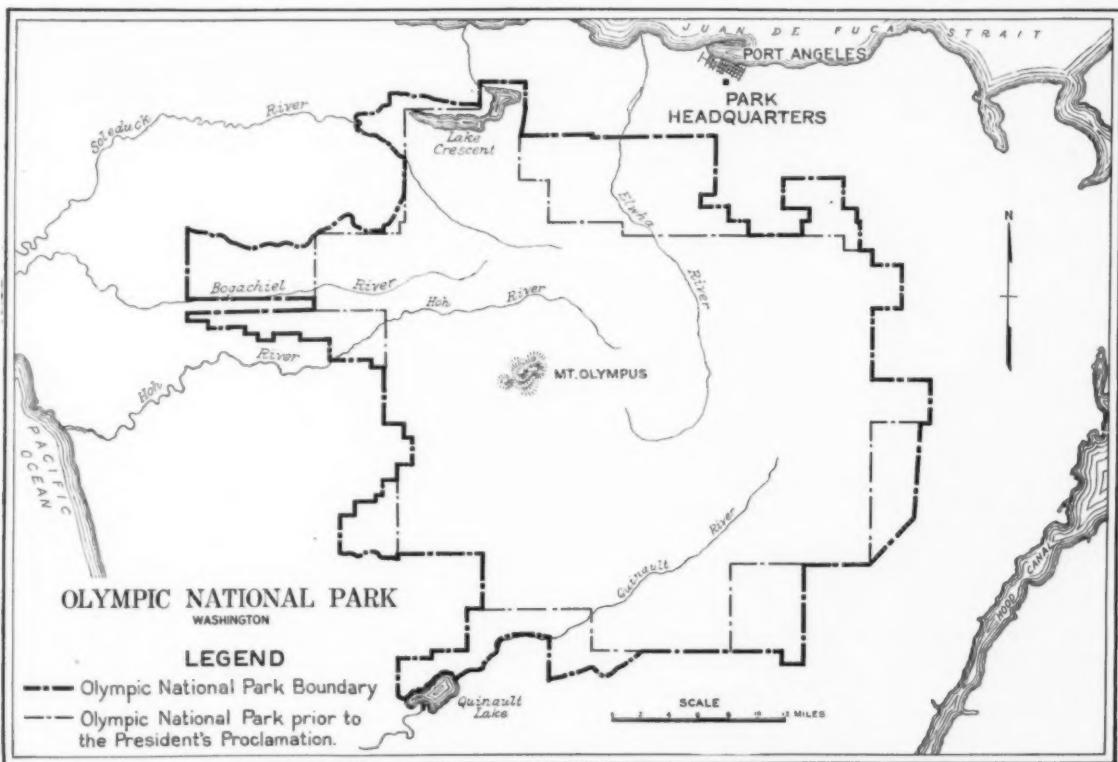
Last April Secretary Ickes made public a letter he had written on this subject, from which two paragraphs are quoted as follows:

"In acquiring approximately 50,000 acres of uplands and some shorelands along the Queets River and the ocean front, as is authorized by acts of Congress, it is the intention of this Department to deal fairly with all landowners. Appraisal of the lands is virtually completed and a comprehensive purchasing program is about to be started. It is expected that a major portion of the area will be purchased at prices which are considered reasonable, both by the Federal Government and the present owners. Only when the Government and the owners cannot agree upon a fair value

after negotiations will court action be necessary for the purpose of determining value.

"While studies have not been completed as to administration of the area, I anticipate that fishing and clam digging will not be prohibited by the National Park Service. Some reasonable regulations may be necessary to ensure proper enjoyment of the area as to these activities. I have already recommended that legislation be enacted to permit the use of rights-of-way across lands so that no interference with or restrictions upon the industrial or commercial use of natural resources adjacent to the park and acquisition area will result."

Negotiations are now under way to acquire these new areas. According to lumbermen, the "Queets Corridor" contains the finest remaining forest of spruce on the Peninsula. If its preservation will not seriously dislocate the economy of the region, there would seem to be good and sufficient reason to set it aside for the lasting benefit of all the people. It is proposed to build a coastal highway along the 50 miles of "Ocean Beach Strip." This stretch of rather unexceptional seashore belongs in a different category from the Olympic National Park. If its acquisition is desirable for purposes of public recreation, we believe it should be administered as a separate area.



DIRECTOR CAMMERER RESIGNS

AFTER 36 years of Government service, including seven years as Director of the National Park Service, Arno B. Cammerer has resigned the directorship for reasons of health. In accepting his resignation with regret on June 19, Secretary Ickes said:

"Arno Cammerer's services to the Government for the past seven years as Director of the National Park Service have been outstanding. He has sacrificed his own health in his devotion to duty during this period of great expansion of our country's park facilities. . . . It is with pleasure I announce that he will continue in the National Park Service in a responsible position."

Mr. Cammerer first entered the National Park Service, as Assistant Director under Stephen T. Mather, on July 5, 1919, succeeding Horace M. Albright upon the latter's assignment to the positions of Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park and Field Director of the Service. When Albright succeeded Mather as Director in January, 1929, Cammerer became Associate Director; and, on July 17, 1933, he followed Albright as Director. He began his new duties on August 10, 1933, the day that President Roosevelt's Government Reorganization Order of June 10, 1933, went into effect.*

That order resulted in the expansion of areas and functions of the National Park Service far beyond any former conception of the scope of its stewardship. Before then the Service had administrative jurisdiction

over 63 areas totalling 14,701,000 acres, of which 22 were National Parks, 40 were National Monuments and one a National Historical Park.

The President's transfer of National Monuments, National Military Parks and numerous miscellaneous areas from other Federal departments increased the areas to 128, totaling 15,179,000 acres. Among them were areas of kinds never before associated with the National Park Service, including the National Capital Park System, the White House building and grounds, most Federal buildings in Washington, D. C., and a few outside the District of Columbia. The functions of various independent establishments were also assigned to the Service. Administration and control of public buildings were transferred to the Federal Works Agency on July 1, 1939.

When Mr. Cammerer resigned, the National Park Service was administering 159 national areas totaling nearly 21,536,000 acres. (See table below.) Besides handling the details of this enormous aggregation, it was responsible for 43 Recreational Demonstration Areas, most of which are intended to be transferred to the States. It also has charge of developing the Blue Ridge Parkway at an estimated cost of \$34,000,000, the Natchez Trace Parkway at an estimated cost of \$24,000,000, the Jefferson Memorial in Washington, D. C., at a cost of \$3,000,000, and the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at St. Louis, Missouri, for which \$9,000,000 is now available for land acquisition.

Prior to 1933 the average annual appropriation by Congress to the National Park Service was \$11,104,-

* *National Parks Bulletin*, August, 1933.

AREAS ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
June 20, 1940

Type of Area	Number	Sq. Miles	Acre
National Parks	26	16,109.91	10,310,339.80
National Historical Parks	4	11.97	7,658.27
National Monuments	82	14,764.40	9,449,214.35
National Military Parks	11	32.70	20,921.48
National Battlefield Parks	2	4.97	3,181.00
National Battlefield Sites	6	0.23	150.16
National Historic Sites	4	0.35	223.59
National Recreational Area	1	2,655.58	1,699,573.00
National Memorials	8	0.50	317.11
National Cemeteries	11	0.55	353.46
National Capital Parks	1	16.88	10,803.16
National Parkways	3	51.95	33,245.15
Totals	159	33,649.99	21,535,981.46

000. Since then it has been \$16,024,700. Besides the annual appropriation for regular activities, special allotments have been made to the Service during this seven-year period to enable it to fulfill its tremendous new obligations under the CCC, PWA and other relief programs. Between the inception of these various emergency programs and June 1, 1940, approximately \$109,715,000 has been allotted to the Service by the Civilian Conservation Corps, \$47,513,000 by the Public Works Administration, and \$47,174,000 by emergency relief appropriation acts. On June 30, 1933, the employees of the Service numbered 2,027; on June 30, 1939, they numbered 13,751; and on April 30, 1940, they numbered 6,977, the Buildings Branch having been transferred to the Federal Works Agency.

After acknowledging Mr. Cammerer's participation in this extraordinary expansion, Secretary Ickes wrote him:

"Your thirty-six years of service to your Government in various capacities also is worthy of note as an example of a true career service."

Next to coordinating the enlarged functions of the National Park Service, Mr. Cammerer's most conspicuous work has been the development of National Parks in the East: Great Smoky Mountains, Shenandoah, Mammoth Cave and Isle Royale. His continuance in a responsible position will make available his long experience in the field of park administration.

ISLE ROYALE, NEWEST NATIONAL PARK

The formal establishment of Isle Royale National Park, Michigan, brings into the National Park System the largest island in Lake Superior. This newest national park became an actuality on April 5, 1940, when the Interior Department accepted from the State of Michigan a title deed to the remaining land necessary to fulfill requirements under the Act of Congress which authorized the park in 1931.

Of the 133,405 acres comprising the new park, approximately 3,000 acres already owned by the State and 5,000 acres of private lands purchased for \$100,000 were turned over by the State of Michigan. Besides 10,266 acres transferred from the public domain, the balance of the total acreage embraced in Isle Royale and 40-odd adjacent islands have been acquired with \$700,000 set aside for this purpose by President Roosevelt from emergency funds appropriated in 1935.

The Isle Royale Archipelago is situated in the northwest part of Lake Superior, about 60 miles from the Michigan mainland and some 20 miles from the Canadian shore. The main island is 44 miles long, from three to nine miles wide, and contains 130,105 acres. It is almost entirely a wilderness area with extremely rugged topography and nearly 30 inland lakes. Four

small summer resorts have had a combined capacity of fewer than 400 persons. The principal form of recreation has been fishing for lake trout. There are no vehicular roads on the island and only a few man-made trails.

The rare scenic beauty of the Isle Royale Archipelago, with its virtually untouched wilderness character, is the chief justification for its preservation as a national park. The new park will be maintained as nearly as possible in a primitive condition. Isle Royale was once inhabited by aboriginal Indians who "mined" and smelted copper in small quantities. Moose and other wildlife roam its rocky hills and valleys. The scientific interest of its rock formations, plant and animal life and archaeological remains, together with its unique wilderness character, make this island paradise eminently worthy of national park status.

In order to round out the park, identical bills—H. R. 8648 and S. 3317—were introduced in Congress this spring, but have not yet been acted upon. They would authorize the addition of the following areas: the winter headquarters property in Houghton, Michigan; Passage Island except for the lighthouse property; the Siskiwit Islands Bird Reservation; and (by donation) any submerged lands within four and one-half miles of the shore line of Isle Royale and the immediately surrounding islands. The Secretary of the Treasury would retain control and jurisdiction over the lighthouse property on Passage Island and over Menagerie Island and Rock of Ages for lighthouse purposes. It is hoped that Congress will pass this legislation at an early date.

(Continued from page 19)

by ancient glaciers. The outstanding rock temple is Tehipite Dome near the lower end of the Middle Fork Canyon. It towers 3,700 feet above the canyon floor, almost 100 feet higher than El Capitan in Yosemite. If these spectacular gateways to the new park are to be preserved essentially in their natural condition, in accordance with national park ideals, they must be brought into the protection of park status.

During the long and finally successful fight for passage of the Gearhart Bill, promoters of the measure repeatedly promised to make every effort in future years to include the climax portions of the great canyons which have been left out of the park. We now solicit their cooperation in calling upon the National Park Service to make this a major feature of its policy for as many years as may be necessary to achieve it. Now that we have the matrix of the back country, let us fill this setting with its finest jewels before they have been irreparably defaced! Let us bring Kings Canyon into Kings Canyon National Park!

WHAT WILL BECOME OF RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREAS?

An extensive group of Recreational Demonstration Areas has been developed by the National Park Service during the past seven years. After they were authorized under the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 as projects in a comprehensive program of public works, and later acquired and developed for public use, it was intended to turn most of them over eventually to the States for permanent administration and operation. Legislation to authorize such disposition was vetoed by President Roosevelt in August, 1939, on the grounds that some other Federal departments might want the areas.

Whether this action was justified or not, it left responsibility for administration of Recreational Demonstration Areas with the National Park Service. Having acquired and developed these areas with funds provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1937, the Service was faced this year with the imminent possibility of abandoning the Federal Government's investment which they represent in land and improvements of \$30,000,000. It was necessary for Congress to appropriate additional relief funds, which they finally did in response to public demand, for administration of Recreational Demonstration Areas by the National Park Service during the ensuing fiscal year.

Where were these areas acquired and to what uses have they been put?

Under the land program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration instituted in 1934, submarginal agricultural land was purchased for conversion to better use. Experimental projects were set up to serve as repeatable demonstrations, and the National Park Service was given responsibility for initiating projects in which recreation was to be the dominant use. When the land program was transferred to the Resettlement Administration, this agency took over the job of land acquisition, but the National Park Service continued to supervise the work of planning and development under a cooperative agreement. Since August 1936, entire responsibility for both acquisition and development has rested with the Service. Of the 46 Recreational Demonstration Projects originally acquired, 32 have been developed primarily as organized camp vacation areas. The other 14 projects comprise two groups of small highway parks known as "Waysides,"

and new—or additions to existing—State Parks, National Parks and National Monuments. Subject to Congressional authorization, it is proposed to add the lands acquired for the Acadia, Custer Park, French Creek, Shenandoah, and White Sands Recreational Demonstration Projects to the following: Acadia National Park, Wind Cave National Park, Hopewell Village National Historic Site, Shenandoah National Park, and White Sands National Monument.

Recognizing, at the start of this program, the deficiency in extensive areas to meet the growing recreational needs of people near large centers of population, the National Park Service decided to acquire and develop areas largely to meet those deficiencies. The organized camp seemed to offer the best solution to the problem of bringing large numbers of children and adults from the cities to use these areas for outdoor recreation at low cost to the maximum of people. Organized camps have been built for boys, girls and family groups in segregated portions of fine woodland and mountain tracts. Grouped around central dining and recreation halls are separate camp units, each one consisting of a unit lodge, unit latrine, and sleeping cabins for staff and campers. Some portions of the areas are preserved as wildlife sanctuaries, and others are developed for day use of the general public.

The use of organized camp facilities on the 32 areas developed for this purpose has doubled each year for three successive years. Approximately 600 rural and urban organizations from 200 different communities are utilizing them. In the 1941 fiscal year it is estimated that 3,000,000 people, exclusive of campers, will visit the 43 present projects, consisting of 54 areas in 24 states and totaling 341,655 acres of recreational lands.

Completed facilities on all of these areas include 3,496 buildings (picnic shelters, camp structures, public bathhouses), 201 bridges, 29 dams (creating lakes for swimming, boating and water recreation), 236 miles of power and telephone lines, 419 water and sewer systems, 1,105 miles of roads and trails, 13,384 camp and picnic ground facilities (fireplaces and table and bench combinations), and 70 organized camps accommodating at one time approximately 7,500 children and adults (operated by non-profit agencies mainly serving children).

These numerous facilities have been provided to meet the recognized needs of many communities. During the period of acquisition and development, State conservation agencies have cooperated with full knowledge and understanding of their ultimate responsibilities. Most of the Recreational Demonstration Areas belong in State or metropolitan park systems. It is now stated that they *may eventually* be turned over to the States for administration. We believe that the States should be prepared to take them over and that Congress should relieve the National Park Service of responsibility for their administration as soon as possible.

A new bill, H. R. 9620, was introduced in Congress on May 1, 1940, "To authorize the disposition of recreational demonstration projects, and for other purposes." This would allow the conveyance or lease of any or all of these areas to the States or their political subdivisions, when they are adequately prepared to administer, operate and maintain said areas for public park, recreational and conservation purposes. It would enable the retention of such areas as are now determined to be of national importance and their establishment by Presidential proclamation as national recreational areas, or their transfer to other Federal agencies. It would authorize the addition of certain areas, as given above, to specified National Parks, a National Monument and a National Historic Site. It would provide, finally, that all areas conveyed or leased to the States shall revert to the United States if, for a period of three years, they have not been used according to the conditions of each deed or lease. Some such legislation as this should be passed by Congress at an early date.

An alarming proposal has recently been made to utilize Recreational Demonstration Areas directly in the national defense program. The newly created defense committee of the Interior Department has jumped the gun on the National Park Service by reporting that the Service's potential defense contribution includes 34 recreational demonstration areas, totalling 250,000 acres, which could be made available for encampments, training grounds, depot sites, or recuperation and rest centers (presumably for the armed forces of the Nation), and that aviation ground training camps could be located in some areas. National Park Service officials in charge of Recreational Demonstration Areas have urged that the present facilities continue to be used for their much-needed original purposes, and that additional facilities be provided to afford opportunities of rest and relaxation for defense workers. We hope the National Park Service will win out in its stand against the inappropriate and undesirable use of Recreational Demonstration Areas for military purposes.

PERSONNEL CHANGES IN NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Prospective changes in the assignment of field personnel of the National Park Service have just been announced as we go to press.

Former Director Arno B. Cammerer will become Regional Director, Region One, covering 23 eastern States, with headquarters in Richmond, Virginia. His region is concerned with existing and proposed National Parks, National Parkways, as well as national historical and recreational areas in all States east of the Mississippi River (except Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin) and in Louisiana.

Minor R. Tillotson transfers from the directorship of Region One to that of Region Three, covering 6 southwestern States, with headquarters in Santa Fe, New Mexico. (He spent 16 years at Grand Canyon National Park in Arizona—12 of them as Superintendent.)

Col. John R. White transfers from the directorship of Region Three to that of Region Four, covering 5 far western States and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, with headquarters in San Francisco, California. (He served as Superintendent of Sequoia National Park in California for 18 years, and as Chief of Operations in the Washington office for a year before going to Santa Fe last spring.)

Frank A. Kittredge, Regional Director, Region Four, will become Superintendent of Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona. (He was Chief Engineer of the National Park Service from 1917 to 1937.)

Thomas J. Allen will remain Regional Director of Region Two, covering 14 middlewestern States, with headquarters in Omaha, Nebraska. (From 1928 to 1937, he was successively Superintendent of Hawaii, Zion and Bryce Canyon, Hot Springs, and Rocky Mountain National Parks.)

COMING EVENTS

August 31-September 2—Ninth annual convention of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs at the Washington Alpine Club's Guye Cabin in Snoqualmie Pass. (For information address Edythe Barnett, Corresponding Secretary, 3576 East 180th St., Seattle, Washington.)

September 24-27—Annual convention of the American Institute of Park Executives in Cleveland, Ohio. (For information address Will O. Doolittle, Executive Secretary, Box 422, Tulsa, Oklahoma.)

September 30-October 4—Twenty-fifth National Recreation Congress, in Cleveland, Ohio. (For information address T. H. Rivers, National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Ave., New York City.)

FEDERAL PARK LEGISLATION

A Partial List of Bills and Resolutions Affecting the National Park Service,
Introduced in the 76th Congress, to July 20, 1940

Passed

- H. R. 2890 (NORTON). Approved August 7, 1939; Public Law No. 326. Extends the Civilian Conservation Corps until 1943.
- H. R. 3794 (GEARHART). Approved March 4, 1940; Public Law No. 424. Establishes the Kings Canyon National Park, California, and combines the General Grant National Park with it. (See article on page 17.)
- H. R. 4868 (MAGNUSON). Approved March 29, 1940; Public Law No. 445. Authorizes provision by the Federal Government of public recreational facilities and accommodations in Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska.
- H. R. 9274 (WARREN). Approved June 29, 1940; Public Law No. 689. Changes name of Cape Hatteras National Seashore to Cape Hatteras National Recreational Area and permits hunting under certain restrictions, thereby creating a precedent for this non-protective use of an area under administrative jurisdiction of the National Park Service.
- H. R. 9394 (FLANNAGAN). Approved June 11, 1940; Public Law No. 586. Establishes the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, to preserve historic and recreational values of an area in Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia, with prohibition of Federal appropriations for purchase of the lands involved.
- S. Res. 147 (ASHURST). Agreed to January 8, 1940. Authorizes Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys to make a thorough investigation of all questions relating to the proposed enlargement of Rocky Mountain National Park.
- S. Res. 241 (McCARRAN). Agreed to with amendments May 24, 1940. Authorizes Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys to make a full and complete investigation with respect to the administration and use of public lands, including the filming of motion or sound pictures on areas under jurisdiction of Interior Department and other public lands. Senators McCarran and Ashurst have been designated as the sub-committee to conduct this investigation.
- S. 1759 (WHEELER). Approved June 15, 1940; Public Law No. 632. Grants consent of Congress for interstate compact between Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming for division of the waters of Yellowstone River, but prohibits any such division affecting Yellowstone National Park.
- S. 2046 (RADCLIFFE). Approved August 11, 1939; Public Law No. 383. Renames the Abraham Lincoln National Park in Kentucky and the Fort McHenry National Park in Maryland as the Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park and the Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine. (See editorial on page 3.)
- S. 2624 (ADAMS). Approved February 13, 1940; Public Law No. 417. Increases the cost limitation on buildings in national parks, not expressly authorized by Congress, from \$1,500 to \$3,000.
- S. 3676 (SHEPPARD). Approved July 16, 1940. Authorizes the withdrawal of lands from a described tract containing approximately 6,450 acres within the Hawaii National Park, by agreement between the War and Interior Departments, for an Air Corps bombing target range. According to the War Department the only site available throughout the Hawaiian Islands for this purpose is in the Kau Desert on the Island of Hawaii. Recent investigation reveals that this desert lava flow area includes 8,340 acres of unoccupied Territorial property adjoining the southern boundary of Hawaii National Park and fronting on the ocean. If this property is available, it would appear to be equally suitable for the

projected demolition bombing target range and would certainly be preferable to the tract now authorized for deletion from the Park.

Withdrawn

- H. R. 6975 (O'CONNOR). As explained by our National Parks News Service, Release No. 44, this bill was reported upon adversely by Interior Department but reported favorably by House Committee on the Public Lands, February 14, 1940, and placed on the Union Calendar. Upon request of Mr. O'Connor that it be withdrawn, "by reason of changed conditions," it was stricken from the calendar of the House on April 19, 1940. This latest attempt to mutilate Yellowstone National Park by withdrawing some 2,900 acres (apparently for mining purposes) was defeated by the unanimous protests of conservation-minded organizations and individuals throughout the country.

Pending

- H. R. 286 (TAYLOR). No action. Would authorize the appropriation of sums up to \$100,000,000 to locate and construct through Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia and the District of Columbia, the Eastern National Park-to-Park Highway.
- H. R. 2960—S. 2625 (DEROUEEN-ADAMS). Introduced at request of Interior Department. S. 2625 passed Senate August 1, 1939, and referred to House Committee on the Public Lands. Would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell or otherwise dispose of surplus animals inhabiting the national monuments and the national parks.
- H. R. 2961—S. 2622 (DEROUEEN-ADAMS). Introduced at request of Interior Department. No action. Would provide for establishment of Green Mountain National Park in Vermont.
- H. R. 3648—S. 1188 (DEROUEEN-ADAMS). Reported upon favorably by Interior Department to House Committee on the Public Lands and Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys. House Committee hearing held April 2, 1940. No action. This legislation to authorize the setting apart and preservation of wilderness areas in national parks and national monuments is not considered by the National Parks Association either necessary or desirable because basic authority to carry out its stated purpose already exists in the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535). (See editorial on page 3.)
- H. R. 3759—S. 1978 (DEROUEEN-GILLETTE); substitute S. 1978 (LA FOLLETTE). H. R. 3759 was reported upon adversely by Interior Department, pending consideration of this project in the light of coordinated national plans for parkways and highways, but it was favorably reported with amendments by House Committee on the Public Lands May 4, 1939 and placed on Union Calendar. Would authorize a National Mississippi Parkway, etc.
- H. R. 3827 (SHEPPARD). Reported upon adversely by Interior Department. No action. Would extend the mining laws of the United States to the Joshua Tree National Monument in California, with consequent exploitation of resources.
- H. R. 3841 (WHITE). Reported upon adversely by Interior Department. No action. Would provide for the construction of a highway through the wilderness southwest corner of Yellowstone National Park as an entrance from Idaho.
- H. R. 6692 (SCRUGHAM). Reported from House Committee on the Public Lands July 22, 1939, and placed on Union Calen-

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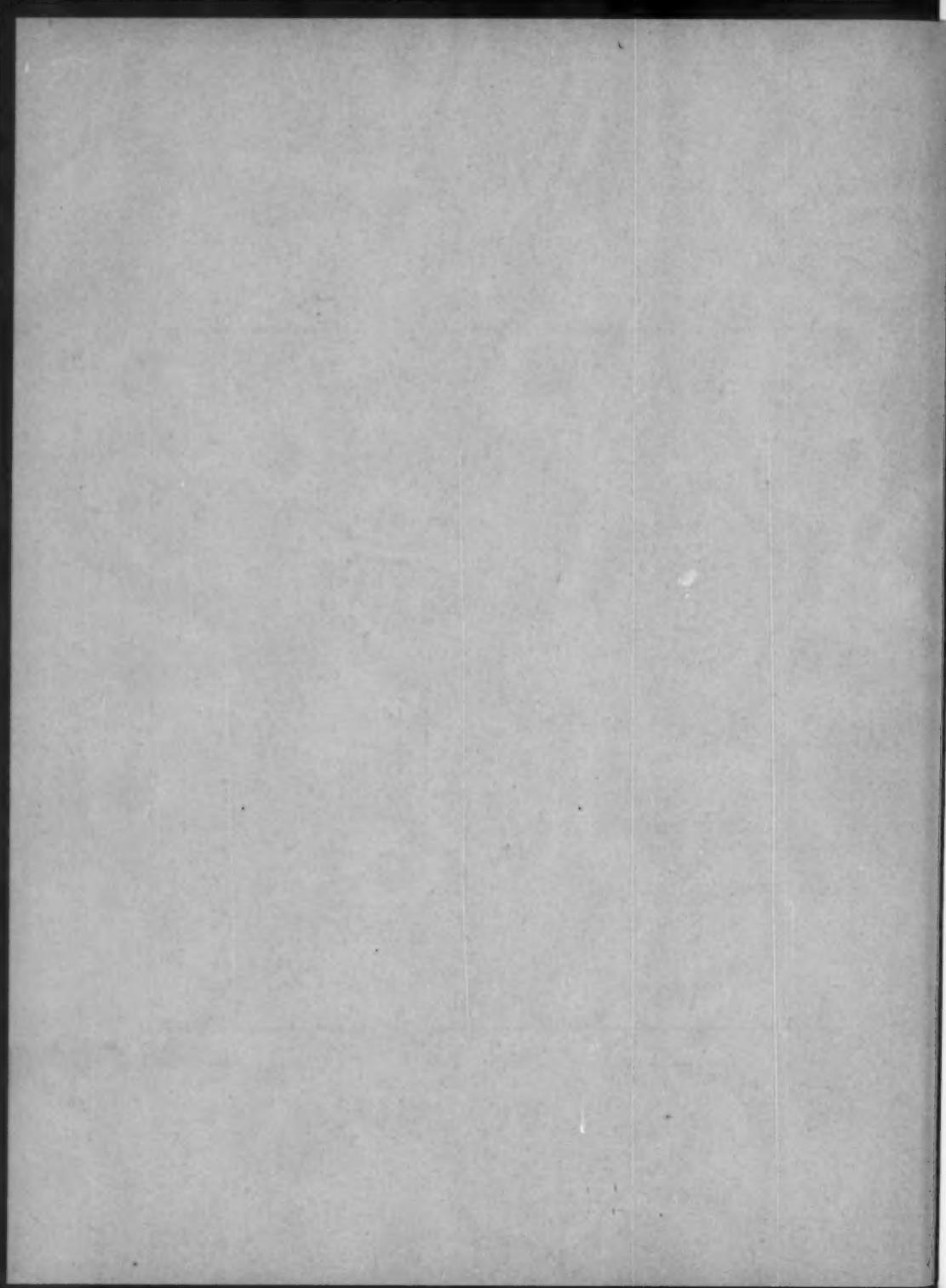
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dar. Would authorize conveyance of lands from Boulder Dam National Recreational Area to Nevada for public park and recreational site, which might be used for purposes detrimental to the national interest. (Identical bill S. 2 was reported upon adversely by Interior Department, passed, but vetoed August 10, 1939.)

H. R. 6884 (LEA). Passed House amended July 31, 1939; passed Senate amended June 22, 1940; both Senate and House agreed to conference report July 11, 1940. Would authorize and direct Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service, to encourage, promote and develop travel within the United States, its Territories and possessions, providing such activities do not compete with those of private agencies. Would also authorize the Secretary of the Interior to create an advisory committee of representatives from other Federal agencies and not to exceed six additional members; and would authorize annual appropriation of a sum not to exceed \$100,000.

H. R. 7068—S. 2731 (HENDRICKS-ANDREWS). Preliminary reports submitted by Interior Department to House Committee on the Public Lands February 19, 1940, and to Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys November 29, 1939. Would provide for creation of the St. Augustine National Historical Park in Florida.

H. R. 8353—S. 3313 (HENDRICKS-ANDREWS). H. R. 8353 passed the House July 1, 1940. Would provide for renaming the Fort Marion National Monument in Florida as the Castillo de San Marcos National Monument to perpetuate the original Spanish name.

H. R. 8643—S. 3504 (BLAND-BYRD). No action. Would provide uniformity in designations of certain historic areas, sites, and buildings administered by Secretary of the Interior. (See editorial on page 3.)

H. R. 8788 (RANDOLPH). No action. Would provide for the creation of the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, located at the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers in West Virginia, Maryland, and Virginia. Noted as the site of John Brown's raid and seizure of the national arsenal, this was later a place of great strategic importance during the Civil War.

H. R. 9351—S. 3827 (DEROUEEN-ADAMS). No action. Would amend the act for the preservation of American antiquities, approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225). (See editorial on page 3.)

H. R. 9464 (REECE), H. R. 9679 (JENNINGS). No action. Would extend the boundary limits of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in Tennessee, without Federal appropriations, its main object being to include the right-of-way of a proposed scenic highway which the National Park Service would be expected to construct along the top of Chilhowee Mountain and the slopes of Cove and Webb Mountains from the Little Tennessee River to Cosby. This road project has been approved by Interior Department, as being preferable to any locations within the existing park boundaries, but does not appear to justify the proposed extension.

H. R. 9535—S. 3869 (ROBINSON-HAYDEN). H. R. 9535 was reported favorably by House Committee on the Public Lands May 10, 1940, and placed on Union Calendar; it was called on consent calendar and passed over without prejudice July 1, 1940. S. 3869 was reported favorably by Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys June 21, 1940; it was called up in the Senate, passed, reconsidered and passed over June 22, 1940. This legislation would provide for annual payment to the States of 25 percent of the revenues collected from visitors to areas in the national park system, for the benefit of the counties involved. Although its purpose has become a general policy with respect to other Federal lands, it would put a premium on tourist travel to the parks and would en-

courage their overdevelopment with roads and recreational facilities.

H. R. 9575 (CARTWRIGHT). Passed House June 3, 1940; passed Senate amended June 22, 1940; now in conference. This "Federal Highway Act of 1940" would authorize appropriations of \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and the same for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for roads and trails in areas administered by the National Park Service, including authorized park and monument projects; and it would authorize \$7,500,000 for the 1942 fiscal year and the same for the 1943 fiscal year for parkways, to give access to national parks and national monuments, or to become connecting sections of a national parkway plan, over lands owned by the United States, according to agreement with other department having jurisdiction over such lands.

H. R. 9620 (DEROUEEN). No action. Would authorize the disposition of recreational demonstration projects. (See article on page 24.)

H. R. 9621 (DEROUEEN). No action. Would provide for the establishment of the St. John Island National Recreational Area in the Virgin Islands for recreational and conservation purposes; and would also provide for leasing tracts of land in this area for agricultural or other purposes where such occupancy would not interfere with its primary uses.

H. R. 9718 (BLAND). No action. Would provide for the establishment of the Rehoboth-Assateague National Seashore in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, an area not to exceed 75,000 acres lying between Cape Henlopen, Delaware, and fishing point on the south end of Assateague Island, Virginia; would also authorize appropriation of sums not to exceed \$1,500,000 to match funds from outside sources; and would permit acceptance for administration and protection of the area by the National Park Service of a minimum of 20,000 acres.

H. R. 9720—S. 4047 (DEROUEEN-ELLENDER). No action. Would provide for establishment of the Tensas Swamp National Park, an area not to exceed 60,000 acres in Madison Parish, Louisiana. This area of primeval forest land, lying southwest of the town of Tallulah, and containing many forms of native wildlife in need of protection, should be established as some form of protected reservation, preferably as a national biologic monument.

S. 3317—H. R. 8648 (BROWN-HOOK). No action. Would provide for the addition of certain lands to Isle Royale National Park in Michigan. (See article on page 23.)

S. 3840—H. R. 9555 (MEAD-KEOGH). No action. Would provide for the establishment of the Adirondack National Recreational Area, and authorize appropriation of \$3,500,000 for acquisition of suitable lands in the Adirondack Mountains region, and other regions, of New York.

S. 4064 (MCNARY). No action. Would provide for the establishment of the Oregon Coast National Park, an area not to exceed 30,000 acres in Curry County, which forms the southwest corner of Oregon.

S. 4083 (HAYDEN). No action. Would permit mining within the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in Arizona. This indefensible attempt to allow commercial utilization of natural resources in a national monument, like H. R. 3827, should be strenuously opposed.

S. 4171 (WHEELER). No action. Would establish the Fort Peck National Recreational Area in Montana from lands now reserved by the Federal Government in connection with the Fort Peck Dam and Reservoir, together with other adjacent lands determined to be either necessary or desirable for public recreational purposes, subject to primary use of certain lands for flood-control and wildlife conservation purposes. Would authorize grazing and mining when not inconsistent with above uses, and hunting under certain restrictions.

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